have been lately erected in St. Pancras and other parts of the metropolis. On the adjuncts to such colonies we will not dwell: there is here a noble field for ingenuity, philanthropy, and religion: our space only allows us thus generally to allude to the subject."

Harrington's Desideratum for the Age. A Masonic Work wherein the first Principles which constitute Nature are explained, as well as certain other Natural Phenomena, the Cause of Poverty and Distress (that dire disease which is now preying on the vitals of mankind) shown, and the Remedy that will remove this Disease and restore all to Health and Happiness pointed out. Gilbert, Paternoster-row.

We have given full scope to the title of this little book in order that the author might thereby at once be allowed to state its objects in his own way. A change, he believes, is at hand, whereby these objects will be attained. Free-masonry is the true mother-church which is to lead us all safely through to a new state of things, and Government must act the part of a father to the people while masonry is engaged with these onerous maternal duties. As to the particular nature of the change predicted, we must refer all interested to the book itself, which contains some new ideas that merit respect at least on account of their originality, whether they be worthy of acceptation or not on account of their truth.

A Hymn for All Nations, 1851. By M. F. TUPPER, D.C.L., F.R.S. London: T. Hatchard.

MR. TUPPER thought it would be a sin if men of every nation met together to glorify their own skill, and the wonderful things around them, without some catholic acknowledgment of Him who made them, and he therefore devised a simple hymn, which has been translated into thirty languages, so that all men may, in their own tongue, offer up united praises. The languages are, Hebrew, Sanscrit, Arabic, Chinese, Persian, Hindostanee, Ancient Greek, Latin, Welsh, Irish, Gaelic, Romaic in metre and in rhyme, German, Polish, Norse, Danish, Spanish, Dutch, French, Italian, Manx, Ojibway, &c. and the names of the translators are a guarantee for excellence. In some of the languages there are several versions, and it is interesting to see the different way in which different minds have rendered the same sentiments. The book was printed, and superintended by Mr. Thomas Brettell, to whom, as a specimen of careful and varied typography, it is extremely creditable.

Miscellanea.

SLATE.—In a paper read to the Liverpool Polytechnic Society, Mr. Rayner said,—that slate had become an article much more sought after than formerly; that an inch slab of slate is equal to York paving 2 or 3 inches, granite 3 to 4 inches, and marble even 8 to 10 inches thick; that it is an almost perfectly non-absorbent body, for if an inch slab be immersed in water for three months, it will be found, on merely scratching the outer surface, to be perfectly dry underneath; that hence it is not liable, like stone, to be injured by frost; that hence, also, it is extremely useful for chemical purposes, mangers, &c.; and that in this age of competition it has been made to undergo a process of enamelling, which totally changes its appearance and value. During this process it goes through five distinct operations: first, there is the ground coating, burnt in, and afterwards rubbed down to a fine surface to prepare it for the pencil of the artist, who gives it either the appearance of the richest sienna, brocatella, granite, porphyry, or even inlaid work; after which it receives the first coating of enamel, and is again subjected to heat, and again rubbed down. It receives in all three coats of enamel over the painting, all of which having been thoroughly burnt into the slate, at a heat ranging from 350 to 600 degrees, not only protects the work, but secures for it a surface which will carry a higher polish than any other article of a like nature. For out-door work, such as tombstones, monuments, vases, &c., after five, six, and in some instances, eight and nine years' wear, the polish of enamelled slate has been found as good as on the day it left the works.

STAINED GLASS.—A stained glass lancet window, 20 feet by 4, intended for the north transept of Salisbury Cathedral, is about to be erected by the officers and survivors of the 62nd regiment, in memory of their brother officers and men of the same regiment who fell during the Sikh war. It will be shown at the International Exhibition.——A stained glass window has just been placed over the communion table of Horbury Church. It has been presented by Mrs. Battye, of Huddersfield, in memory of her father and mother. ——A painted glass window has recently been placed in Wallasey Church. The window is a stone one of six lights. In the upper central one is represented the Divine Founder of the church giving it the authority of the keys, with the legend, "Behold! I send you forth." On either side on the upper tier are the figures of Abraham and John the Baptist; and in the three lower lights a bishop, priest, and deacon, each with an appropriate legend. The artist is Mr. Miller, of London, and the window is the gift of the Hon. Sir E. Cust.——The chancel window of Mansfield Church has been ornamented with stained glass. The artist is Mr. H. W. Gough, stained-glass window manufacturer, Nottingham. The window is in the perpendicular style, has five lights, and is divided two-thirds from the bottom by a stone transom. The lights are 18 inches wide. In the centre top light is Saint Peter, under a perpendicular canopy, with a diapered ruby back ground. Below is the dying Saviour under a similar canopy, with a diapered purple ground. On the sides are St. Mary and St. John, and underneath St. Paul. These figures form a third of the window: the remaining two-thirds will contain the following:—St. Andrew and St. James to the left of St. Peter; St. Philip and St. Bartholomew to the right; St. Thomas next to St. Mary; St. Matthew next to St. John; St. James and St. Jude to the left of St. Paul; St. Simon and St. Barnabas to the right; the whole comprising the twelve apostles and the crucifixion, and which we understand it is intended to fill by public subscription.

IMPORTANT TO VALUERS.—PARKINSON *v.* LORD GALWAY.—At the Retford County Court, on Wednesday week, a cause was tried before Richard Wildman, Esq., judge, in which Mr. John Parkinson, valuer, Ley-fields, was plaintiff, and Lord Viscount Galway, M.P., was defendant. It appeared that his lordship, being the owner of some land taken by the Great Northern Railway Company, had employed Mr. Parkinson as his valuer. Mr. G. D. Simpson, of Lowersall, was valuer for the company; and Mr. C. Pawe, of Packfield, was called in as umpire. After the amount of purchase-money had been agreed upon, Mr. Parkinson sent his account to Lord Galway, charging a commission of 2½ per cent. upon the compensation awarded. His lordship forwarded the account to the railway company, who refused to pay it, on the ground that the charge was exorbitant; and Lord Galway being also of the same opinion, refused to pay; upon which Mr. Parkinson brought an action against him; and the sum considered reasonable was paid into court. Mr. Barnaby, of the firm of Talents, Barnaby, and Griffin, solicitors, Newark, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. W. E. Smith, of Doncaster, for the defendant. Most of the leading valuers in Yorkshire and Nottinghamshire attended the inquiry; and, after a long discussion on both sides, judgment was given in favour of the defendant—thus establishing the principle that a valuer is not entitled to charge a per centage.—*Doncaster Gazette.*

BURLINGTON HOUSE AND GREENWICH HOSPITAL.—It is a not merely remarkable, but quite unaccountable circumstance, that one of the most noted, and at the same time the most scenic pieces of architecture in the metropolis, should be unknown to the public except by repute, there existing no view or other representation of it, either pictorial or architectural. You will perhaps have guessed that I allude to the colonnades within the courtyard of Burlington House; and should I be mistaken as to there being no engraving of any kind which shows them, you will greatly oblige by informing me where one is to be found. At all events, if one there be, it must be a great rarity; and as the subject itself would be perfectly fresh to your readers, I take the liberty of suggesting a view of that piece of pillared scenery as a worthy and highly desirable illustration for THE BUILDER. Surely there would, on proper application being made, be no difficulty in obtaining permission to have a view taken, because refusal would be such discreditable churlishness as to deserve to be exposed. That Burlingtonian one is not the only piece of architecture which has been ignored by the pencil, for that truly noble pile and grandiose group of buildings, Greenwich Hospital, which is still unrivalled by any work of similar character in this country, has experienced nearly the same fate. Views of it there certainly are, but besides that, putting all of them together, they amount to little more than one or two, being nearly repetitions of the same general view, there is not a single one of any importance as a sufficiently truthful and artist-like production. Yet Greenwich Hospital would afford subjects for an entire volume of pictorial and architectural illustrations, interior views as well as others, and at the same time abundant matter for letterpress; because many would be the victories and the heroes to be recorded in speaking of the pictures in the Painted Hall. Such a work might be made to deserve the name of a national one—an honourable testimonial to British architecture and British valour.—ZETA.

ART PRIZES.—MANCHESTER INSTITUTION.—The directors of the Manchester Exhibition of Modern Pictures and Works of Art, have determined on awarding one hundred guineas to the artist of the best oil painting not previously exhibited, except at the Exhibition of the Royal Academy of this year, and which has been painted since the year 1849. And the Heywood Gold Medal, and 10*l.* in money to the artist of the best oil painting of a subject selected from sacred or profane history. If the work to which the prize of 100 guineas is awarded shall be of the class competing for the Heywood Prize, then the painter will be entitled to receive both prizes. This liberal proposition ought to lead to a good exhibition at Manchester. A deputation from the council of the Royal Institution have recently visited London on the subject.

GREAT CENTRAL GAS CONSUMERS' COMPANY.—The attempt at amalgamation with the City Gas Company, it seems, has proved abortive. The Great Central Company have passed a formal resolution to refuse any further offers of amalgamation on the part of the City Gas Company "until all future expenses arising from the opposition of that company be first reimbursed." An agreement has been made by the Great Central with the City Corporation to light the streets of London for 10,000*l.* a-year.

PROPOSED RIDE ACROSS KENSINGTON GARDENS.—A numerous deputation from the inhabitants of Kensington, Paddington, and Bayswater, headed by Archdeacon Sinclair and Mr. Evans, M.P., and accompanied by Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P., have had an interview with Lord Seymour to protest against the threatened ride.

A TRYLING DIFFERENCE.—The following is a list of tenders delivered on the 3rd inst. to the Directors of the National Freehold Land Society, for half-brick sewers and pipe drains on an estate at Stoke Newington: Mr. Wm. Beck, architect. Each party took out his own quantities:—

Crook	£4,132
Moxon and Gent	3,331
Bower	2,989
Murray	2,974
Althorp	2,892
Hill	2,860
Hughes	2,847
Radley and Rogers	2,744
Smith	2,175
Batterbury	2,148

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